REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. THE QUESTION OF SPECIE RESUMPTION UNDER CON-SIDERATION IN THE SENATE-MR, SCHURZ URGES AN IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION AND OPPOSES IN-

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE HOUSE. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1874. Various unfavorable reports were made by the Committee on Claims on bills of a private nature. and their further consideration was postponed in-

FLATION - FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE

Mines and Mining, reported back the bill in relation to public lands in the State of California with amendents, and asked that the amendments be printed and the bill recommitted, which was so ordered. He also the same Committee a bill supplemental promote the development of the mining the United States with amendments, and

passage, 6 (Rep., N. Y.) presented a memorial of mamber of Commerce, calling the attento the medicine of the merchant materials that save a memorial to the fact that the is about to establish a neutral school, he Secretary of the Navy be authorized tates vessels for the use of such school, et as instructors when not otherwise. can't before the Senate, in regard to can't boats. Referred to the Commit-

(iep., Ind.) presented a petition of the Weman's Suffrage Association, protesting only Woman's Suffrage Association, protesting the passage of the bill limiting suffrage in the es to males. Referred to the Commutee on Ter-

Mr. RAMSEY (Rep., Minn.), from the Committee on Post-Offices, called up the bill establishing post routes in

Mr. NORBILL (Rep., V.) called attention to the fact that mail routes had been established oftentimes in secions where starrely any persons fived, and thus the apenathues of the department were unnecessarily interested. If moved an amendment that the mail series be descentified on routes where the receipts do not cach at least one half of the expenditures.

Mr. CLAY.(ON (Rep., Ark.) said that rule would apply a thick we set of ominimities, but would be injurious at the Western Frontier.

Vesteris frontier.

Orificial, withdrew his amendment, and had it 1 to me Committee on Post-Offices and Post-os a resolution directing that such a bill be re-

i. SOBBILL (Rep., Me.) thought that the postal color, econdity had grown to a great extent ungarity, and its these times of retrenchment every samal be made to reduce the expenditures. In letters at the rate of transportation of The whole service was embarrassed by the state whole service was embarrassed by the state in the was not after the Post-Office Departs as he was after the Chairman of the prost-Offices and Post-Roads. The whole was no inder him. [Lauguler]. COLK (Lipp., Neb.) introduced a bill exist year the time in which to make final and if for precomption claims. Referred to con Public Lance.

THE SPECIE RESUMPTION QUESTION The morning hour having expired, the Senate pro-ceeded to the consideration of the resolution from the Smauce Commettee, and Mr. SCHURZ (Lab. Rep., Mo.)

or Boutwell's defense of the Government's refusal

to provide promptly for resumption, as follows: o provine prompiny for resampling, as lower.

Did the Government morally bind itself to redeem the
egal-tender notes in gold at par on the demand of the
louder! We are told that when the legal-tender notes
were issued, it was generally understood that
he Government would not redeem them on demand
t the time. Admitting this, way was it so understood if
Government was unable

to pay when the Government man please and if it please is all, that is at the pleasure of the debtor. Is that the attitude to which an American citizen can desire to see his Government placed?

The Semiter from Massachusetts said last Friday that he had yet to learn how the public credit is improved and the character of the country hereased by the statement that it is living in constant financial dishonor. I tell the Semater from Massachusetts that I have not yet to learn, but I know, that the public credit will certainly not be improved, but seriously impoired, and the character of the country certainly not bettered, but most deplerably lowered, when the Government adopts this deciring, and that it is bound to redeem its promises to pay only when and if it please to do so. No, the question of redeeming the legal tender notes is and mass be according to all rules of common honesty, not a question of mere pleasure, but a question of ability and nothing cise. To say that it is a mere question of pleasure is not calding things by their right names; but is to put in a plea for contagent reputation; hay, a plea for the right of repudiation, pure and shaple, and in the name of the hone of the country I protest against it. When the legal tender notes were respect, and down to the end of the war, everybody expected that the Government ought to, and manufalled, our financial dishonor. It will help the Senator from Massachusetts little to say that a process of development is come of the value of coin. It will help his moral position especially when he adds that the Government is under no obligation to bring that process to a volid have been less surprising had it come only from those experiment or each of the value of coin. It will help his moral contest myself patrially astonished at the looseness of principle u very moment the process upon which he depends is being most seriously constructed, and its ultimate result postponed and jeopardized by the Government itself, which, during the last few months, has been adding \$25,000,000 to our dishonored promises to pay, making their redemption still more difficult. No. Sir; if we mean to upined the honest name of this Republic, we must, absolutely must, recognize the binding force of the duty of the Government to pay a deliar in gold for a deliar in its paper, under its solemn promise, not at its arbitrary pleasure, but as soon as it is able to pay—that is, as soon as by its own action it can enable itself to pay. Every other doctrine is repuliation, a thin discusse if a disguise at all, and I trust the American people will repel it as it degeroes.

In reference to Mr. Boutwell's do nothing policy, the

Senator said:

I now approach the proposition of the Senator from Massachusetts (fifr. Boarwell that we should sit still, do nothing with the currency, waiting quietly for the development of the resources of the country and the increase of business to bring greenbacks and gold forether in value, commercially. When, in his opinion, that period is likely to arrive, the Senator did not state; and yet, an answer to just this question, coming from the principal champion of that policy, would be a very valuable piece of information. Now, I would venture to ask the Senator from Massachusetts, in perfect good fauth, whether, in his t. in the face of facts known to that I would forther ask him, whether ever

idea as to whether the period which, by some natural process of development, is to bring us the relief so sorely needed is near at hand? Is it enough that he should refer us to some indistinct, nebulous future, the darkness of which he himself does not pretend to have penetrated in the least? Is it enough to say that it will come "in time?" How long a time it will require, he cannot say, but in time. Has he considered what may intervene? What new disasters are most likely to intervene according to the laws of cause and effect between this day and that indefinite future? Has he considered that, unless we soon take decided steps to change our system, it becomes with every day more probable that by some means further infiation may be forced upon us, removing the promised period of relief into a still more nebulous future; and that, if we want to avoid the most evident danger of sinding backward, we absolutely must reforward! Has he not himself, perhaps unwittingly, expressed an instinctive apprehension of the possibility of counter currents, when he spoke of inspoluey of maintaining steadily the volume of currency at the minimum point, and then added the very important and significant quanification, "as far as practicable." Bus already been made by repeated drafts open the Sidocolous reserve, the first beginning of new inflation, and how mich more elastic it may be made by the vicious notions which new embarrassments, or also a new period of speculations, may engrander! Does he not know that inflation, as far as practicable without least tion, is going on to-day? Does he not feel himself then that only by going forward we can avoid the danger or siding backward, a near passive reliance upon a dim idea, a vague trust flast things which have gone badiy before will go very well henceforth, and come all right "in time."—

Is that the only foundation upon which a great government like ours should baild its financial policy, when our honor and good amne, when the fortunes of the country and the morality of the people ar

diminishing the revenues render taxation inevitable, and thus the identical things which he predicts as the results of legislation leading to specie payments, have actually come to pass under the identical do-nothin and thus the electical things which he predicts as the results of legislation leading to specie payments, have actually come to pass under the identical do-nothing policy which he now advocates in order to avoid such disasters, and which he, as Secretary of the Treasury, as well as his successor, faithfully adhered to "as far as practicable," And I venture to say forther, that that very do-nothing policy, keeping alive all the ovil influences of a redundant, itrescensible currency, and strengthening them by creating a popular belief that according to the settled policy of the Government nothing would be done to counteract them, has very materially aggravated the causes which brought about such results. I need not go over that chapter again. Such was the practical upshot of the do-nothing policy. This is a piece of history, known to all, and we had better try to understand its teachings noticed of wasting our time in looking through a telescope into the for banks of infinite space, to watch the condensation of those nebulic into the benignant star whose advent "in time" is to make us all comfortable in spite of ourselves. The teachings of that piece of history, if we are willing to understand them, will convince us that the same economic distarbance which has occurred under the do-nothing policy new may and will come again, if the causes and agencies which brought them forth are revived, even with a probability of their beins strengtaened; and that, finally, after much more disgrace, tribulation, and suffering, we shall, after all, have to do the very things which the Senator from Massachusetts is afraid of doing, on then under far creater difficulties.

The policy of the Senator from Massachusetts is afraid of doing, on then under far creater difficulties.

At 4:35 o'clock the doors were reopened, and the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.) presented a memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, as to the merchant marine, advising in what particulars it can be improved, &c.

Mr. POLAND (Rep., VI.), from the Committee on Re vision of the Laws, reported a bill relating to the Unite vision of the Laws, reported a but remaining to the charge States Circuit and District Courts, merely making some regulations as to the holding of terms of the courts, the adjournment of the same, the traveling expension of the indiges, the certification of transcripts, the prosecution of marshals, &c. The bill was passed.

Mr. POLAND also reported a revision and codification of the statuse up to Dec. 1, 1878, and proce ded to give a history of the work and a statement of its importance and negrestly.

nd necessity.

After a long discussion as to the mode of considering

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 2 c'clock, went into Committee of

the Whois, Mr. E. H. Roberts (Rep., N. Y.) in the chair and resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropria

In a discussion on an item appropriating \$157,000 for the In a discussion on an item appropriating and, 300 for the civil establishments at the various may varies, Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.) spoke of the extravarance of the Navy-Department, charging that, whereas, in the four years of Mr. Buchaman's Administration, the average animal expenditure was but \$12,000,000, while 27 first-class vessels werefount in that period, the average verify expenditure, now, was over \$2,000,000, while not a single new vessel had been built. What had become of all this money? It had gone to the navy-yards to keep the civil service and to keep up gaings of retainers, not used for service and to keep up gangs of relations, not used for building ships or for any other than purely political pur

Mr. HALE (Rep., Me.) replied to Mr. Beck, and inti-Mr. HALE (Rep., Me.) replied to Mr. Beck, and intimated that that gentieman never got tired of dimining this old subject matter into the ears of the House, as if he had not asked the same question twente, forty, or one hundred times, and been answered just as often. Appropriations for ships now did not go any further than one-half or one-hind of the amount went before the war. Certainly the Relations appropriated in this bill would not go as far as \$10,000,000 woning on 1853.

Mr. Beck was further answered by Mr. STARK-WEATHER (Rep., Conn.) and Mr. KELLLEY (Rep., Penn.), the initer asserting that it was hard money that had enslaved the producing enasses of the United States to the building and credit monegors of the Continent.

Mr. BECK reserved upon Mr. Kelley, denouncing him as the head and front of the monopolists who were plundering the country.

Mr. BECK referred upon Mr. Keiley, denouncing him as the head and front of the monopolists who were plundering the country.

Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.) quoted from The Army and Nacy dournal in corroboration of a statement which he had made before the holidays, that New York was at the mercy of foreign fron-eight, and remarked that its only protection was in a refined system of torpedues.

Mr. COX's remark, and declared that no fron-chad could cross New-York was all the great fron-chads had a draft of 30 feet of water or over, and no vessel with a draft of 30 feet of water or over, and no vessel with a draft of 30 feet of water or over, and no vessel with a draft of 30 feet of the foreign was ships.

Mr. ARCHER (Dem., Md.) remarked that, therefore, the defense of New-York was not in its fortifications but in the weight of the foreign war ships.

Mr. CROOKE believed that the City of New-York was safe otherwise. Three or four years ago the British fron-clad Monarch, with the body of Mr. Peabody on board, was not able to get over the bar, and had to send in the oody by a tug; and recently the Spanish fron-clad Arapites had to discharge some of her armament in Chou before she could get into New-York spanish fron-clad Arapites had to discharge some of her armament in Chou be send around to Philadelphin, and to have her cargo discharged there and sent to New-York by Tail.

Mr. COX remarked that the harbor of New-York had been fining up for years on account of all the ashes and refuse matter tarown into it.

Mr. CROOKE replied that there was as much water on New-York in the New-York had been fining up for years on account of all the ashes and refuse matter tarown into it.

seeh ning up for years of a core refuse matter thrown into it.

Mr. CROOKE replied that there was as much water on the New-York par as there was 260 years 210, and New-York representatives ought to know that 1.ct. He (Mr. Crooke) Ruewit. [Langater.]

Mr. HALE (dep., Mc.) said that the discussion had taken learful and wonderful complications, and as ne did not know what would come next, he would move that the Committee rise.

that the Committee rise.

The Committee rose without having made much progress in the thir, and the House, at 14 o'clock, adjourned.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Jan. 14.—The President sent the

following nominations to the Senate to-day: M. F. Bograno, to be United States Surrever General of Louisiana I. B. McClare, to be Collecter of Internal Revenue for the Second Mi-

II. B. McClare, to be Collected of Literian Revenue for the Second District of Massassippi.

Fundameric - A. S. Tracy at Middleburg, Vt., David Boyassippi,

Fundameric - A. S. Tracy at Middleburg, Vt., David Boyassip, B. F.
Maria at v. S. Willard Howe at South Framingham, Mass., B. F.
Maria at v. S. Willard, Coshi, G. W. Corned at Learningburg, N. Y.,

Gilbert Robertson at Tracy N. Y., Mrs. E. R. Cachbertson at NewBrydbook, Fenn., E. W. H. Edits at Gooden, Ind.: James F. Wishon at

Hedma, Arx., Charles W. Roboths at Nies, Ohio, James H. McDongrai

at Salina Cat., William McKenna at Schreeport, Le., Samuel J. Borg
see at Marshall, Mich.; Thomas C. Patterson at North Platte, Neb., P.

J. Boodley at Fort Worth, Tenas, Society F. P. Baser at Demission, Texas,

Mosco N. Bieleson at Souman, Toxas, F. P. Baser at Demission, Texas,

Bobert J. Shellon at Corneland, Texas, O. F. Good at Treier, Toxas,

Robert J. Shellon at Corneland, Texas,

FAIR HARVARD.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT ELIOT. VARIOUS IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY-RECOGNITION OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PRESENT DAY-YOUNG AMERICANS DEVOTING THEMSELVES TO LIBERAL STUDIES AFTER GRADUATION.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 14.—The annual reoort of President Eliot to the Board of Overseers of Harvard University was presented to-day. It is a document replete with interest, not only to the vast number of Harvard graduates throughout the country, and the host of teachers who are preparing scholars for admission to its walls, but to every one interested in the problems of liberal education. This, like previous reports of President Ellot, while showing clearly the gains and improvements that have been made in the administration of the University, is less a laudation of nehicvements than a plain, straightforward statement of its enpablifiles and needs. It has been and still is President Eliot's policy to make Harvard equal to the culture demanded to-day rather than to pay too much deference to the standards of the last century. It is gratifying to know that the innovations already made in the methods of discipline and instruction have been eminently successful. But the University is still much behind the President's ideal. The difficulty is not so much in electing ends and methods to be pursued, as in lack of means to pursue those which have shown themselves to be worthy and necessary. The University wants more money, and money as an unconditional gift, not hampered by restrictions. But if there are any wao want to give for a special object, they will find the needs of the University clearly specified in the President's report. President Eliot is evidently less concerned with what Harvard did NUMBER AND GRADE OF TEACHERS.

The following are the main features of the report: The teachers actually employed in the instruction of undergraduates during the current year, under arrange-ments made for the most part in the year 1872-3, are as follows: Professors, 18; assistant professors, 15; tutors, 5; instructors, 4; assistants, 8; total, 50. The number employed last year was 51, very differently distributed, viz.: Professors, 20; assistant professors, 8; tutors, 6; instructors, 12; assistants, 5. Prof. Asa Gray withfrew from active service in teaching at the close of the year 1872 3, and his work in the college was taken up by Assistant Prof. Goodale, who had already neted as instructor in botany. Fortunately for the scientific feme of the University, Prof. Gray retains his professorship and remains in charge of the valuable Herbarium, which his personal influence and labor, furthered by generous friends of science, have created. The work in teaching of Prof. Guraey, the Dean, has been transferred to an instructor for the current year. Four tutors and two instructors were promoted during the year to be

The futors and instructors now in service are, with the single exception of a graduate of 1972, persons of conderable age and standing, who have had long and special preparation for the work. There was a period to the history of the college when the tutors were generlly recent graduates. That period is past,

Three important subjects are now very inadequately royided for at the University, although not entirely neglected; they are English literature, jurisprudence, and art, the latter more particularly in its relations to literature. Distinct endowed professorables of these subjects are much needed. REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION, &c.

Important changes have been made in the requisitions for admission to college; but the standard has not been absolutely raised. The average age of admission is now eighteen years. All the Faculties of the University are agreed that it is not desirable to increase further the average age of admission. Preparatory work has thereore been essentially modified but not increased. The optional division of the admission examination into two parts, separated by an interval of at least a year, will e a very sensible relief to the preparatory schools, and to many candidates. The minimum requisitions for the degree of Bachelor of Aris have been raised. The actual minimum in elective studies is, as a matter of fact,

The professors and students suffer great inconvenien ces because of the lack of lecture and rectation rooms Those in use are inadequately ventilated. By the famented death of Mr. Cyrus Wakefield without a will, the University lost the inimediate prespect of a handsome building containing the muca-needed locture and recita-

dating instruction which had previously been duplicated, including a comprehensive measure by which students in regular standing in any one department of the University were admitted free to the instruction given in any other department, with the exception of exercises earried on in the special laboratories. This netion of the Corporation, when it comes to be known and understood, will probably have far-reaching consequonees. It really increases very much the privileges of a student in any of the schools which are grouped around the College at Cambridge. It is a very great advantage to a law student, for example, who has previously had no chance to get such instruction, that he can attend the College courses, in history, d political science. It is a valuable privilege for a divinity student that he can have the senefit of all the College teaching of metaphysics, Ger man, and patristic Greek. On the other hand, the undergraduates of the College have already begun to avail themselves of the instruction given at the Scientific School in free-hand drawing, and the subject of descrip tive geometry taught in the Scientific School was this year made a coilege elective. Whenever the study of ecclesiastical history can be placed upon a proper foot ing at the Divinity School, by establishing a full professorship of that very important subject, there is every reason why the course should be open as an elective to college students. The liberal study of jurisprudence is one equally fitted for candidates in arts and for candi-dates in law. In short, this action taken by the Corporation on the suggestion of the Academic Council will make the opportunities offered to students in all the de-

partments richer and freer. In the Divinity School beneficiary funds which had. been previously consolidated have been made into distinet scholarships. The names of the givers of the funds are properly connected with their gifts, and scholarship is emphasized as a condition of receiving pecuniary aid

The loss of numbers caused by the very decided raising of the standard of the Law School has only been temporary. The quality of young men resorting to the school has been conspicuously improved since 1870-71. Two years is the required term of residence. The degree is only given to those who pass a searching examination. Since September, 1870, \$15,000 has been spent on the law library. The President regrets that the Law School is so inadequately endowed. "Successful lawyers," he says, "earn much more than \$4,000 a year in these times, even before they reach the prime of life. The qualities and attainments which go to make a good professor of law are more salable in any market than those which make a good professor of Greek, Hebrew, or metaphysics, and they are available in many more markets.

The Medical School still has the honor of standing alone in its efforts to improve the system of medical education in the United States. Degrees will be given on the old plan in February, 1874, for the last time. It will take many years to demonstrate the full good effect of the change in the system of the Medical School, as indeed is the case with all improvements in the higher education, so slow of growth are the most precious fruits of good training; meantime the medical faculty is whelly content with its work, and enjoys the support and approbation of the best part of the medical profes-

The standard of admission to the Lawrence Scientific School has also been raised considerably. Experience has shown that as a rule young men who have had little systematic training up to their eighteenth or nineteenth year cannot follow the courses of instruction given in the Scientific School either to their own advantage or that of the school. The Faculty have therefore decided to make the examination for admission to the Scientific School comparable with that for admission to the College, except that French or German replaces Greek, and the quantity of Latin to be read is smaller.

With a view to doing something toward raising up a class of teachers competent to teach scientific subjects by rational methods, Summer courses of laboratory instruction in chemistry and botany were given during July and August last in the chemical and botanical inboratories at Cambridge. They will be continued every Summer for the present.

The President again refers to the need of enlarging Gore Hall for the college library. He urges a new building for the Law School, and a detached fire-proof building for the Divinity School library. The latter could be erected at a cost of not more than \$15,000. A new fire-proof building is also needed for the Museum of Anatomy and Pathology. THE PARKER FELLOWSHIP-THE NEW DEGREES

In August last the Corporation received a bequest of \$50,000, under the will of the tate John Parker, jr., bearing date in 1845. The object of Mr. Parker's bequest is

persons who possess uncommon powers in any department of learning, or who give promise of developing such powers, but who have not at command the means of paying for a prolonged and costly training. To carry out this object, the Corporation have established from the income of the fund three fellowships of the annual value of \$1,000 each, which may be held by graduates of the College, or of any other department of the University for a term not exceeding three years in any case. The holder of a Parker Fellowship must devote himself to some special course of study approved by the Academic Couned, but may pursue his studies either at home or abroad -at this University for at any other. Next year the ohn Thornton Kirkland Fellowship, founded by the

Hon. George Bancroft, will be available for the first time. The University will then have six Fallowships for Bachelors, all of which have an income large

Hon. George Bancroft, will be available for the first time. The University will then have six Fellowships for Bachelors, all of which have an income large enough to support a student with economy, and four of which may be used either in this country or in Europe. At the end of last year two candidates for the new degree of Doctor of Science successfully passed examination. The new degrees were therefore conferred for the first time at the Commencement of 1873.

In the current year there are 10 candidates for the Master's degree, 21 for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and four for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and four for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and four for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and four for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and four for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and four for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and four for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and four for the degree of Doctor of Science. Of these 35 candidates all but four are Bachelors of this University. This result, with the similar and carlier experience at Yale College, proves that there are many young Americans, graduates of our colleges, who are ready to devote one, two, or three years to liberal study after obtaining the Bachelor's degree, provided that good matruction be offered them, and a definite goal ast before them. It has been a common behief that, with the quick rush of American life in sight, our young men would not give the time necessary to get a thorough training even for the professions, much less pursue, for years after graduating, the abstract study of language, history, philosophy, or science. In the light of hur a sont experience it aircady appears that this opinion does great injustice to our young men. They have learned, or thoir parents and friends have learned, that for men of character the most thorough training is the most remarkable in every opinior of view, in money quite as surely as in power or influence. It is ouvinous that an added year at the end of a long co

PINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE UNIVERSITY

The great fire of Nov. 9-10, 1872, in Boston, threatened to cause deficits for the year 1872-73 in the departments of the University which depend targety upon the Bus sey Trust Fund. The greater part of this fund is specially invested in real estate in Boston, and two of the stores burned belonged to this property. In 1872-3, the Bussey Institution received from the Bussey Trust

In the expenditures classed as University, College, and

with a deficit of \$11.35. A way as made in the espenoes, and the deficit was enauged to a surpice in 1872-3.

The College budget may be considered easy, so long as the present scale of salaries is maintained and no new professorships are established, provided, of course, that he unexpected disaster befails the University. It is not yet possible to say how much it will ultimately lose by the Bosion fire of Nov. 9-10, 1872. The great subscription for repairing the tosses of the University has reached \$183,049 91. The principal of this fund has not been used to make good any losses of income or deficits in the year 1872-73; but the interest upon the fund has been so applied. The Corporation hopes that the insurance money received for the stores which were burnt, the subscription fund, and the profit upon the sale of the land taken by the city to widen Arch and flawley-six, all united, will nearly cover the loss of principal caused by the fire.

THE COURTS.

A CRIMINAL'S SCREEN. A MAN TRIED FOR SHOOTING A HOSPITAL WARDEN-A PLEA OF INSANITY.

An old man was on trial yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for an assault with intent to kill. It will be remembered that Benjamin Hynes, in July last, discharged the contents of a pistol at the Warden of the Hospital for the Crippled and Ruptured at Forty-second-st. and Lexington-ave. On his trial yesterday, before Judge Brady, his coursel, ex-Mayor Hall and Howe & Hummel, brought out an explanation of the act. Before they did so, however, Mr. Phelps, the District-Attorney, showed by evidence that the little boys under indoor treatment attempted to set fire to the hospital, and four of them, including the prisoner's son, were whipped by Charles Miller, the Warden, though, as he says, not badly. When the prisoner next called to see his son, he complained that his boy was unjustly treated, and showed a bruise on the boy's hip. which, he alleged, was caused by the whipping. The prisoner called again and complained to Dr. James Knight, after which he went to look for the Warden and on meeting him said he wanted to speak to him in the office. While they were passing through the yard, Hynes fell behind and fired two pistol shots, one of which took effect in the Warden's left thigh and the other in his right hip. The Warden grasped him as he was in the act of raising the pistol again, and a struggle took place. The Warden called for help, but no one heard him. The prisoner struggled as far as the door and attempted to escape, but was secured before he

and attempted to escape, but was secured before he could get away.

The defense set up was insanity, and an objection arose in regard to a witness, whose testimony, it was claimed, must be taken as manifestations of insanity from a disease of the mind. Judge Brady upheld the objection. The principal testimony of strangeness of behavior and habits was given by the prisoner's daughter, Caroline, who said that her father always slept with a ride, rusty saber, and six-shooter at the head of his bed. It was brought out a little later, through the cross-camination of a witness for the defense, that Hypes was expelled from some association for firing a pistol at the President. The case will be resumed to-day.

ETTE ACQUITTED.

The trial of Oscar Ette for shooting John Wachholz at No. 214 Bowery, Sept. 30, 1873, was resumed yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Sutherland, Assistant District-Attorney Lyon appearing for the people. Dr. David Brekes testified that he had examined the wound of the accused, which was inflicted by the complainant on the Sunday before the shooting affray, and that it was evidently caused by a evere blow. John Corry, an officer of the Fourteenth Precinct, was next called, and Mr. Howe offered to prove by him that the accused had asked protection from the violence of Wachbolz. The officers testimony was objected to, and the objection was sustained by the Court. Fredrick and the objection was sustained by the Court. Fredrick Glifickstatt, who was an assistant of the accused in his photograph gallery, testified that he saw Wachholz knock Ette down with a heavy iron wire, and that Wachholz said upon one occasion to him "I will kill you yet." Several witnesses testified that the accused was a man of peaceable disposition.

The case was then given to the jury, who in 30 minutes returned a vertict of acquittal. Howe & Hummei appeared for the accused. appeared for the accused.

CIVIL NOTES.

During the trial, yesterday, of the Benona Howard case, counsel spent some time in arguing whether, legally translated, animus means mind or en-mity. Judge Benedict did not rule upon the question.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, in the habeas corpus case of Joan Lawrence, who is held on a warrant issued by Gov. Dix to await the de-mand of the Governor of Michigan, Judge Biatchford said that he saw no reason for discharging the prisoner.

The following additional assignments of Justices of the Marine Court have been made for 1874, to provide the most thorough education possible for | for special Term and Chambers : From Feb. 23 to Feb.

28, inclusive, Spaulding, J.; from Feb. 30 to April t. inclusive, Shea, C., J.; from May 25 to May 30, McAdam, J.; from Oct. 26 to Oct. 31, Gross, J.

Henry C. Spalding yesterday obtained, in the Supreme Court, the issuance of an injunction re-straining the American Trust Company of New-Jersey from making any sale or disposition of certain stocks from making any said deposited with the Company as security for the payment of certain notes, consisting of 3,000 shares of the capital stock of the Watessaing Land Company, 200 shares of the capital stock of the New Jersey Midland Rulroad Company, and 200 shares of the capital stock of the Montclair Railway Company.

In the Marine Court, Part II., yesterday, before Judge McAdam, the following inquests and judgments were taken by the plaintiffs in each case, with costs and \$25 allowances; Bernard Bridde agt with costs and \$25 allowances; Bernard Bridde agt.

8. Steinfield, for \$258.75; G. W. Gallinger for the pininuff
and J. F. Robinson for the defendant; George B. Riploy
agt. Matthew F. Devo, for \$139.54; W. Armstrong for the
plaintiff and C. J. White for the defendant; Horatio N.

J. Goldie agt. Flora Waldman, for \$57.5; (no allowance);
G. W. Gallinger for the plaintiff and Marks & Russeli
for the delendant; Packer agt. Perkins, for \$60.24; J. A.
Weich for the plaintiff and J. D. Brown for the defendant.

Commissioner John I. Davenport lately sued the city to recover \$040 88 due to him as counsel to the Board of Health from May 1, 1813, to July 8, 1873. It appeared that when the Charter of 1873 was passed, in which State and Pederal officials are forbidden to hold any city office, an exception was made in the case of a "Commissioner for taking ball," and Mr. Davenport "Commissioner for taking bail," and Mr. Davenport claimed he could, therefore, hold the office of Counsel to the Board. When the case went to trial he was defeated on the ground that he held the Federal office of "Chief Supervisor of Elections." An appeal was heard yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, and it was argued that Congress did not make a new office under the thie of "Chief Supervisor," but added new auties to the office of Commissioner. Decision reserved.

In the Marine Court, Part I., yesterday, before Judge Alker, the suit of Gustavus Bayliss act.
Thomas J. Briggs was dismissed by the Court with costs
and \$25 allowance to the defendant; Robertson & McCarty for the plaintiff, and C. G. Hall for the defendant. Carty for the plantiff, and C. G. Hall for the defendant.

Joseph Cousin agt. Fredrick Muller.—Verdict for the
plantiff for \$100, with costs and \$25 ailowance; S. Levy
for the plantiff, and L. Cohen for the defendant. The
following inquests and judgments were taken by the
plantiffs, in each case with costs and \$25 ailowances;
Litsha Bloomer agt. Daniel Williams, jr., for \$125 st; G.
C. Blank for the plantiff, and Pittman & Sulivan for
the defendant. Joseph Schwarzehlfd and others agt.
Conrast Engel, for \$49 st; Stiwell & Swaine for the
plantiff, and Allison & Swaine for the defendant.

In the Marine Court, Part III., yeslerday before Judge Gross, Samuel Guggenheim obtained an in quest and judgment against Ernst Ganzmuller for \$338.55, with costs, and \$25 allowance; L. Eindskopf for the plaintiff, and H. Thompson for the defendant the plaintiff, and H. Thompson for the defendant. Thomas H. Houston agt. John Tyfe, jr.—Judgment by consent for the plaintiff for \$115; J. Stemert for the plaintiff and J. M. Butcher for the defendant. Emma L. Stauley agt. John F. Chamberhain. Verifict for the plaintiff by direction of the court for \$891, with costs and \$25 allowance; Runkle & Engleharit for the plaintiff and S. & D. Noyes for the defendant. Henry Ashton agt. Barmons R. Corwin.—Vertice for the plaintiff of \$2850, with costs and \$25 allowance; Ragres & Sanderson for the plaintiff and Frank Baker for the defendant.

In the Marine Court, Part L., yesterday, beore Judge Alker, a suit was brought by Henry Shoen waid against Louis Susman to recover \$159 50. The testimony showed that in September, 1872, the plaintiff mide a contract with the defendant to manufacture for him a number of political campaign caps, out of some him a number of political campaign caps, out of some glazed muslin to be farmished him by the defendant, and which, furthermore, were to be made according to a sample shown to him. The plaintiff furnished 150 caps to the defendant, which he refused to pay for, on the ground that they were not made according to the sample, and the sail was brought to recover the value of the caps—\$1,9 50. The defense asserted that the caps were not according to the sample, and a counter cannows set up for the value of the material furnished. Several witnesses for the plaintiff testined that the caps were as good as any campaign caps that were made. Vernict for the plaintiff for \$10.5 M. H. Drake for the plaintiff, and J. H. Hildrach for the defendant.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, vesterday, Wm. Eswards of Barrierat was committed by Justice Kilmens, charged with stealing a quantity of change from Cornillia O'Domenie of No. 37 Rightheave. The examination of Dr. Tahir conjugar, shows was not down for a bearing before Justice Kilmens, last night, was post-posed until Jan. 19. The acquair chains to have a good science.

On Jan. 13, in an action brought in the Supreme

22g years. Joint Grady, jointly indicised with John Conners. at 50, on Jan. 6, from site person of Calvin South of No. was sent to the House of Resides. Dennis Mesoner was Penticultary for three months for steading \$100 worth on Nov. 28, from Margaint Skane of One-hundred-and

DECISIONS-JAN. 14.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Lawrence.— Sexual, &c., sg., Torconce—Motica to refer came granted. Briggs sgt. Harbord—Grantet. T. adesmer's National Bank agt. Hatea, Kamp agt. Kamp. Whiteade sgt. Rothehild, in the matter &c. of tuguet.—Memorandures.

Superior Court-Special Term - By Housek-Voilin agt. Voilin. -Divorce granted. T Orders granted.

By Judge Freedman.—World Mutual Life Ins. Co. agi. The Bun-Hand in Hand.—Ordered settled, and directed to be engroused.

Common Pleas-Special Term-By Judge Daly .-Marine Court-Chambers-By Judge Joachimson.-

Matrine Court—Chainbers—By Judge Jonchimsen.—
Nisson agt. Fazan.—Motion granted, with \$10 costs. Seeger agt.
Hastiant—Motion to advance the cause on the calendar decade, with
\$10 costs to the defendant to abide event. Williams agt. How. Inthere reading the order of arrest, with \$10 costs. Seeger agt.
Sam.—Order vacating the order of arrest, with \$10 costs. Scutt agt.
Cromwell.—Order stating and discharging the defendant from arrest.
Hoggan agt. Woods.—Order discharging the defendant from arrest.
Hoggin agt. Honders.—Order placing the cause on the calendar of Part III. for trial on Feb. 3. Masher agt. Brish (three cases).—Orders beleege the causes on the day calendar of Part III. for trial on Ech. 3. Masher agt. Brish (three cases).—Orders beleege the causes on the day calendar of Part III. for trial all. 20.

United States Supreme Court—Washingforn, Jan.
12.—No. 140—Stammble Paswirts agt. The Chine. Perry Co.—Appeal from the Chronic Cont for the Eastern District of New-York. This was a libed filed by the Perry Company to recover damages suffered by the Ferry—hand Mashesset by reason of a collision with the Pavorita, a host of the Pacilie Mail Nicam Navigation Company's Line, occasioned, as alleged, by the facility of keeping no proper lookout, and of deviating from Let course when the pall was tuminent. The Court set the Machisset was guitty of keeping no proper lookout, and of deviating from Let course when the pall was tuminent. The Court was the was error at all on the part of the Mashasset, is was such a mistake of judgment as would they be committed by any one in simmar pert.—Judgment as would they be committed by any one in simmar pert.—Judgment was would the option.
No. 170—Grant agt. Strong: appeal from the Supreme Court of the

S5., et al. St. Savage agt. Allen. 155. Caudee as assignee agt. Knin. 156. Mosselman and anc. agt. Caen. 158. Paso, ree'r agt. Bushnell and anc.

I.-BAHRETT, J.

CALKNDARS—THIS DAY.

SCPRENC COURT—CHARDENIS—LAWKENCE, J.

11. Kimbali agt, Grant.

77. The People & c., Jenners
age, Brennan.

70. The People er rel. Murphy
agt, Green.

102. Cockran, extr., agt, Hovey.

108. Gilbert agt, the Adhantic &
Pacific It. R. Co.

133. Backman agt, Helmbold.

134. Kebert agt, Crittenden, J.

135. Scharts agt, Hallwin, J.

136. Stegman, Frans—Pavis, P.J.;

137. Daveloper agt, The Major,

138. Committee and Bracov, JJ.

131. agt. 70. The People ex ret. Marphy act. Green.
102. Cochran, exr., agt. Hove.
108. Gilbert agt. the Atlantic & Paunife it. R. Co.
133. Sackman agt. Helmbeld.
117. Rebert act. Crittenden, gt.
118. Schaut agt. Baldwin,
GENERAL TRINE-DAVIS. P. pl.
119. Daveuport agt. The Mayor.
120. Jorillard agt. Morgae.
121. In the matter, &c., Gill.
122. In the matter, &c., Gill.
123. The People, et red., Spiain.
127. Alter, P. A., agt. Saloment et al. 134. agt.
135. agt.
135. by Agreement State State
135. Brown agt. the Mayor, &c.
150. Price agt. Scott.
151. McCombie et al. agt. Hicks
and ano.
154. Paisseier agt. Prindle.
52. Jay. ree'r, agt. De Groot
et al.
85. agt.

127. Alker, F. A., agt. Salomen
128. Platt et al.
129. The People er, rel. Stemler
129. The People er, rel. Stemler
130. sgt.
131. sgt.
1. Stevenson agt. The Major,
Act. N. Y.
133. agt.
CIRCUIT-Pan - agt. CIRCUIT-PAR

S53. Miledgeville Marmi Co.
Act. Gertsman.
316. Van Nostrand agt. O'Brien.
Sheriff.
1783. Van News agt. Chittenden.
Admir.
2556. Leverich agt. The Mayor.
Ac. of New-York.
1059. Sheeping agt. Dasson.
177. Paine agt. Paine.
837. Beinet agt. O'Brien. Shift.
1059. Sheeping agt. Bastran.
1357. Machaide agt. Grin.
1357. Machaide agt. Grin.
1357. Machaide agt. Grin.
1359. Rosenbaum et al. agt. New-decker et al.
455. Taylor agt. Eastman.
455. Taylor agt. Eastman.
456. Rosenbaum et al. agt. New-decker et al.
458. Sheeping agt. Bastran.
459. Rosenbaum et al. agt. New-decker et al.

1785. Van New Jr.
2556. Leverrich agt. The Mayor.
&c. of New York.
1069. Sheely agt. Dawson.
577. Pains agt. Paine.
837. Bennett agt. O'Brien. Shiff.
1003. Franks et al. agt. Flenchman et al.
455. Taylor agt. Eastman.
903. Wood agt. Heave et al.
Paint IL. W.

476. Tuska sgt. O'Brien Sheriff, 1212. Oppenheimer agt. Herman, 440. Sallivan and ano. art. Williams and ano. art. Williams and ano. art. Williams and ano. art. Williams and ano. art. Renselaer & S. R. R. Co. 1223. Bell sgt. Ned. 1242. Van Brunt and ano. agt. Kerr et al. 1250. Griffin sgt. Howard. 1252. Craniell and ano. agt. Phenri Ins. Co. 1256. Marthall and ano. agt. 1256. Marthall and ano. agt.

1290. Louriel agt. Ditteshoefer. 1292. Droxiet agt. Dingel et al. 1294. Friderberg agt. Draker. 1272. Van Wyck agt. Cheese-berough. 1274. Holies agt. Vandewater. 1276. Rufeluh agt. Johason. 1280. Rufeluh agt. Johason. 1280. Rufeluh agt. Johason. 1282. Taylor, adm'r. agt. Darl-1256. Marshall and ano. agt.

1284. Michigan Cent. R. R. Co. 1294. Seigel sugt. Empire Trans. Co. 1256. Marshall and ano. agt. Whitmen and ano. agt. Common Pleas—Gamenat. Tenns—Daly, Cu., J.; Rominson and Laumenoge, Jd.

21. Gassler and ano. agt. 49. Pottler & Strams Manuf'g Schefeler and ano. agt. Co. agt. Wheeler.

32. Hubton et al. agt. Van Pell.

33. Carroll agt. Third-ave.

33. Carroll agt. Third-ave.

42. Pogg et al. agt. Gillemore and ano.

42. Pogg et al. agt. Gillemore and ano.

43. Agg. Gillemore agt. Fierk, impred. Agg. Co. agg. Wheeler. (32e). — agt. Fierk, impred. Agg. Co. agg. Wheeler. (32e). — agt. Fierk, impred. Agg. Co. agg. Wheeler. (32e). — agt. Fierk, impred. Agg. Co. agg. Wheeler. (32e). — agt. Fierk, impred. Agg. Co. agg. Wheeler. (32e).

TRIAL TRUM—PART L.—LONW. J.

612. Leetch agt. The Am. Mutual Insurance Ca.
PART II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR CORTS—TRIAL TRUM—PART I.—VAN VORST. J.

1. Notes et al. sgt. Reck.—685. Penifer agt. Jonnson en nucle.

805. Mendelsons et al. sgt. 865. 691. Nokes et al. agt. Reex-nagle.
251. Gadssien agt. Com, Life lus.
(53. Butserfield agt. Radde.
815. Selebow agt. Same.
(521. Kuapp. ree'r, agt. Roche.
1337. Janutio agt. Ling.
1341. Perry agt. Gilbert et al.
593. Prendrill, by guvr., agt.
Second-are. R. R. Co.

aw Part I.—Van Vorer I.
855. Pender agt. Jonnes et al.
805. Mendelmha et al. agt. Stock
155 by. Mendelmha et al. agt. Stock
155 by. Mendelmha et al. agt. Stock
625. Corwin and ora agt. Eighth
A05. Borr agt. Saher and see.
237. Bohnson agt. O'Brim.
597. Crowier and ora. agt. Me.
Kaight.

Second-are, R. R. Co.

278. Reade set. Cars and ors.
812. Mallors of at agt. Koehler.
814. Batteriend agt. Same.
816. Selehow agt. Same.
816. Selehow agt. Same.
816. Selehow agt. Same.
816. Refers agt. S. Y. C. & H.
R. R. R. Co.

Brown, jr. and ors. agt.
Parset.
802. McGarste agt. Maher. &c.
802. McGarste agt. Maher. &c.
726. Osborn and ors. agt. Gartin.
726. Osborn and ors. agt. Gartin.
726. Osborn and ors. agt. Gartin. 676 2. Chapman agt. O'Brien, Sherrif. 394 . Farfax agt. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. Brown, jr. and ors agt.
Parset.
802. McGarets agt. Maber, &c.

MALINE COURT—TRIST
3050. Ellis agt. Barr.
3057. Schenzhl agt. Lower
3057. Schenzhl agt. Lower
3056. Niex agt. Miler.
3056. Sage et al. agt. Vetter.
3056. Sage et al. agt. Vetter. 3007. Schlenzali agt. Lower.
2036. Nick agt. Miller.
2006. Nick agt. Miller.
2006. Sage et al. agt. Veter.
3020. Nordinger agt. Cornell.
3021. Leon agt. Murray. ir.
3022. Leon agt. Murray. ir.

PART II.—MCADAM, J. 2797...Silberberg agt. Miss. V. P. | 3000. Jakobi agt. Robebach et al. 3128. O'Brien agt. Kuehler. 1133. Wrider agt. Seaver. 3135. Kraemer agt. Kraemer. 3137. Woodbridge and axo. agt.

3139. Stuffer sat. Regelment. 3141. Waring agt. Goolenoog PART III. 3818. Haves agt. Straue 2504. Dupny agt. Chase. 3091. Dunn agt. Lichtenstein. 4004 . Billowe agt. Wilder and

GENERAL SERSIONS—SCHEREIA J.-Thomas Commings, bers, Hyan Parley, robbers; William Mulcaher, folionisms as and lattery; George Saydor, folionisms assault and battery; John Right Houses, assault and battery; John Right House cases, bruglary; Berlin W. on, grand larceny; Charles Walson, William Smith, Michael Gold, John Barnard, Michael Gallagher, Henry White, William Maido, John Bornard, Michael Gallagher, Henry White, William Maido, John Blood and Michael Charles Walson, larcent from the person.

COMMISSIONS OF APPRAIS—ALBANY, Jan. 14,—The following is the commissions of Appeals Calendar, in addition to such as may be left from the afternoon seasion, for to-morrow: Nos. 28, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83,

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

THURSDAY JAN. 15.

Mails for Europe via Plymouts, Cherchourg and Hamburg, by size immunis close at 11:30 a, m. A Supplementary Man is closed out-Office at 1:15 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m. from peer lithright, Holoven. Third-st, Hobover.

Mails for Havens and Nassan, by the steamship City of Morida, close 3, 2 n. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 2, 49 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m. from Pier No. 3 S. H.

Mails for Hermanth by the steamship Choining, close at 11 a m.

Steamship sails at 12 M., from Pier No. 3 K. H.

PHIDAY 1 Av. 16.

Mails for Newfoundland close at the New York Post-Office every day

16 p. m. vis Halifar.

from White Star Dock, Paronis Frey, m., streaming acts at 3 p. m.

For Continental and Breinen Mail, via Somitampton, and Breinen, be
the steamship New York, close at 12 m. A Supplementary and
is closest at the Post-Order at 120 m. a Steamship sails at 2 p. m.,
from fact of Third-st. Hoboken.

A Bireck German und Prassen closes Mail is sent by this line.

Mails for Harana, direct, per the steamship Cuba, close
at 2 p. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 2 40
p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier So. 3 N. R.

Mails for New West by steamship George W. Civile, close at 2 p. m.

Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 20 East Siver.

All Mails close at 11 o'clock a. m. The Post-Office is spen from 3 a.

10 (1 a. 8).

FROM LIVERPOOL—In steamable Expet Jan 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Schiler and intact. Max Tosker, Mrs. Durent, Schilleren and 2 infante, P. Breka, Capt. J. E. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. L. Vos. Miss H. Brosteh, Mr. Deversay, J. B. Tibber, B. Ravelinson, Wilaim Rojenson, E. C. Valet, S. G. Cevils, and Go in the steerings.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF NEW-YORK JAN. 14 CLEARED.
Steamship Algeria (Br.), Garrett Liverne drip Algeria (Br.), Garrett, Liverpool, Chas. G. Prunckler, drip City of Galveston, Bowland, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallors

teamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfelk, &c., Old Dominion Stasont Steamship Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, Lorillard Steamship Co.
Ship W. R. Graze, Blaze, San Francisco, &c., Sution & Co.
Bark Mut (Sor.) Stoosen, Blanburg for orders, Funch, Rive & Co.
Bark Chinchen, Hopatron, Maiarnes, &c., Wayadd & Co.
Bark Man P. (Aust.), Thean, Cork or Farmanti, Shoevich & Co.
Bark Marco Poin (Ser.), Museen, Berman Koop & Co.
Bark Liberian, Buckardson, Montovia and a market, Tales & Porter-

eld. Bark Nos (Nor.), Christianseo, Cork for orders, Funch. Edve & Co. Bark Nordetjemen (Nor.), Jonannsen. Cork for orders, Funch, Edve

Co. Bark Bellirees (Br.). Skinner, St. John's N. F., R. P. Carrie & Co. Bark Guicepui Capaino, Biazzone, Cark or Falmouth, Slocewich & Co. Bark Lawina (Br.). Proc. Calls for orders, Brett, Son & Co. Bark Lawina (Nor.). Moller, Livespool for orders, Ponch. Edge & Brig Calmina (Nor.). Moller, Livespool for orders, Ponch. Edge &

sehr, E. V. Gluver Ingersoll, Georgetown S. C., E. D. Horlbut & Ca. Sehr, Ltrais Major, Gerrish, Jacksonville, Warren Ray & Ca. Sehr, Kaie Wentworth, Mead, Cardenas for orders, Miller & ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Russia (Br.): Cook, Inverpool san. 3. and Queenstown
4th, with nulse, and pass, to Class. G. Francaira.

Steamship Egypt (Br.): Grogan, Liverpool Dec. 31, and Queenstown
1st. 1, with nulse, and pass, to F. W. J. Harrit.

Steamship Pereire (Pr.): Dance, Havre Jan. 2, via Brest 31, with
nulse, and pass, to Geo. Mankeude.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhult Charleston S. C., Jan. 11, with nulse,
and pass, to James W. Qu ntard & Co.

Schoolston - River and Charleston S. C., Jan. 11, with nulse,
and pass, to James W. Qu ntard & Co.

Harried Newl Haven.

J. N. Avers, Stanford.

Harried Newl Belfond.

Majesne, Somerwei, H. M. Riiev, New-Haven, L. K. Priend, New-Haven, S. W. Ponder, Taunton, S. L. Crocker, Tauston. Hastings, New-Bedford, Flying Flah, New-Haven, Gen. F. Brown, New-Haven, Biackstone, Providence,

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Lewes, Del., Jan. 14.—Farsed in for Philodelphia, the Americas
Line steamship Obio, from Liverpool.

New-ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Sallof, steamship New-Orleans, Clapp, for
New-York, Arrived 13th, steamship George Washington, Whitehead,
from New-York.

FOR FIGN PORTS.

POREIGN PORTS.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 14.—The Imman Line stemssing City of New York, Lockhead, from New York Jan. 4, for Liverpoot, arrived here at 4 o'close 10 is discussed.

Love a Jan. 14.—Sailed for the United States: Emersid, Neptone, Salane, George Harribut, W. L. Burroughs, Atlanta, New Queen, Christel, Giovannina, Fort Regent, Sapoba, Argo, Mathonaron, Romas, and Carl. Arrived on to-day from the United States; chill, Ottavia, Stella, Pacific, Hortka, Maria C., Ferrert, and Hildes.

MEMORIAN. MEMORANDA.

The Spanish frigate Arapires white proceeding down the East River early this morning went ashore on the reef of Politica's Yard, Broussiya She will probably come of next high water.

Boston, Jan. 14.—The plint boat Phantam went schore on Nanta-ket Reach last uight during the snow storm, and filled with water. All hands were saved, and found sheller in the Sea Fount House.

Corporation Notices

Corporation Notices

City of New York, Department of Finance, Burgal of Arrenas, Office of The Clerk of Arrenas, Dec. 1, 1873.

NOTICE of SALE of LANDS and TENE-rent of 1886 and 1890, under the difference of Arrenas of Dec. 1, 1873.

NOTICE of SALE of LANDS and TENE-rent of 1886 and 1890, under the difference of Arrenas of Green, Comptroller of the City of New York. The undersigned hereby given public notice, parenas to the provisions of the act entitled. An act for the collection of trace, assessments, and Crobin water costs in the City of New York, assessments, and Crobin water costs in the City of New York and to almost the sense of all Irads and tracements in the City of New York on which taxes have been faul and confirmed structed in the Wards Nos. 1 to 22, inclusive for the years 1800 and 1870, and now remaining due and unique of all Irads and tracements in the City of New-York situated in the wards showed the respective owners of all Irads and tracements in the City of New-York situated in the wards and the add unique of the years 1808 and 1800, and are now remaining due and unpublicated to part the solid lates and Crobin water crubs have been last for the reasts 1808 and 1800, and are now remaining due and unpublicate of Pinance, in the New Contributes, with the interest returns a mandaling of Pinance, in the New Contributes, with the interest thereons a place of this nuttee and all extractments; and it ordards shade of made and the New York of the City of the City of New York of the New York of the City of New York of the New York

The same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrests.

PROPOSALS for SPIKES, BOLTS, BANDS, and SCAYPLATES.—Scaled proposals for farmishing Spikes, Bolts, and that Plains for sex mounta will be received at the effect of the Department of Docks until 12 of clock moon of January 20, 1874. For his information see TID CITY RECORD. Copies for sale at Sa. 2 City 1819.

PROPOSALS for SCREW BOLTS and other and other from MATERIAL - Scaled proposals for familiary Science Bolts and other from Material for six months will be received at the office of the Objects will be received at the office of the Objects will be received at the office of the Objects will be office of the Objects of January 20, 1874. For full information see THE CITY RECORD. Course for sale at 8-2 taxe that.